Intro to Law — Unit 5

Civil disputes and fair procedure

Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Student copy. Parent-paced. No private answer keys. Use extra paper for full explanations. All optional oral tasks have equal written or parent-observed alternatives.

41. Claims and requested relief

intro-law-l041 | suggested week 9 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply claims and requested relief to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Today’s focus — Claims and requested relief
A complaint ordinarily identifies the parties, alleged facts, legal basis and requested remedy. Allegations are not findings. A requested remedy must be connected to the claim and governing law rather than a wish list.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

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Worked teaching example

A simulated buyer alleges a promised lamp never arrived and asks for a supported civil remedy. This is more informative than saying the seller was bad: it identifies an obligation and alleged failure. It remains an

allegation until resolved through appropriate proof, and the requested remedy still needs a legal basis.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Claims and requested relief: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.

intro-law-l041-q01

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2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Claims and requested relief in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l041-q02

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3. Apply the original record: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
Question: What essential explanatory work is missing? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l041-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The buyer supplies a delivery promise, non-delivery allegation and request for documented loss.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l041-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Claims and requested relief, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l041-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Claims and requested relief issue for a new reader. Include the

governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l041-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Claims and requested relief:
A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
Read this principle: A complaint ordinarily identifies the parties, alleged facts, legal basis and requested remedy. Allegations are not findings. A requested remedy must be connected to the claim and governing law rather than a wish list.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Claims and requested relief:
Original: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
Changed fact: The buyer supplies a delivery promise, non-delivery allegation and request for documented loss.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
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Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
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Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/about-texas-courts/
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

42. Service and meaningful notice

intro-law-l042 | suggested week 9 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply service and meaningful notice to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Today’s focus — Service and meaningful notice
Service is governed by specific rules and is not simply any communication. Required notice gives the responding party a fair chance to participate. Do not assume that telling a friend, posting publicly or sending an unverified message satisfies actual service requirements.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional recipient hears about a case through a rumor. Actual awareness and legally sufficient service are different concepts. Because no governing method or proof of compliance is supplied, service is not established. The course analyzes that distinction without sending a notice or calculating a real deadline.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Service and meaningful notice: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.

intro-law-l042-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Service and meaningful notice in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l042-q02

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3. Apply the original record: A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.
Question: Why is the service conclusion unsupported? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l042-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The exercise explicitly supplies a model rule accepting a documented delivery method and shows compliance.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l042-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Service and meaningful notice, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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intro-law-l042-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Service and meaningful notice issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l042-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Service and meaningful notice:
A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.

Read this principle: Service is governed by specific rules and is not simply any communication. Required notice gives the responding party a fair chance to participate. Do not assume that telling a friend, posting publicly or sending an unverified message satisfies actual service requirements.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Service and meaningful notice:
Original: A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.
Changed fact: The exercise explicitly supplies a model rule accepting a documented delivery method and shows compliance.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
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43. Answers and disputed facts

intro-law-l043 | suggested week 9 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply answers and disputed facts to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Today’s focus — Answers and disputed facts
An answer responds to allegations and may raise defenses under applicable rules. Denial does not prove the opposite fact; admission, denial and lack of knowledge have distinct roles. Accurate issue lists help avoid arguing about facts both sides actually accept.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

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Worked teaching example

Both fictional parties agree that a sale occurred but disagree about payment. The common fact belongs in an agreed column; payment belongs in a disputed column. An allegation that payment occurred is not itself a finding. This issue list focuses later evidence analysis on the actual disagreement.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Answers and disputed facts: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.

intro-law-l043-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Answers and disputed facts in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l043-q02

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3. Apply the original record: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
Question: Which issue is disputed and which is shared? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l043-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: A signed delivery record is added, but its signature is disputed.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l043-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Answers and disputed facts, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
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intro-law-l043-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Answers and disputed facts issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l043-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Answers and disputed facts:
Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
Read this principle: An answer responds to allegations and may raise defenses under applicable rules. Denial does not prove the opposite fact; admission, denial and lack of knowledge have distinct roles.

Accurate issue lists help avoid arguing about facts both sides actually accept.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Answers and disputed facts:
Original: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
Changed fact: A signed delivery record is added, but its signature is disputed.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
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Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
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Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Judicial Branch: About Texas Courts
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/about-texas-courts/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Court structure/jurisdiction resources datedOctober 2026 are listed; no courthouse visit required.
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

44. Discovery and limits

intro-law-l044 | suggested week 9 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply discovery and limits to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Today’s focus — Discovery and limits
Discovery exchanges information through authorized procedures. Relevance, proportionality, privilege and privacy can limit requests. More information is not always legally obtainable, and preserving records differs from publicly distributing them.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

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Worked teaching example

A simulated request seeks one transaction’s shipping log for the relevant date. Its connection to delivery is clearer than a request for every personal message. Narrowness improves the relevance/proportionality analysis but does not automatically overcome privilege, privacy, authentication or other applicable procedural limits.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Discovery and limits: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.

intro-law-l044-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Discovery and limits in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l044-q02

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3. Apply the original record: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.
Question: What scope concerns arise? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l044-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The request is limited to the transaction’s delivery log and specified date.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l044-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Discovery and limits, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
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Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
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intro-law-l044-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Discovery and limits issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l044-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Discovery and limits:
A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.
Read this principle: Discovery exchanges information through authorized procedures. Relevance, proportionality, privilege and privacy can limit requests. More information is not always legally obtainable,

and preserving records differs from publicly distributing them.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Discovery and limits:
Original: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.
Changed fact: The request is limited to the transaction’s delivery log and specified date.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

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45. Motions and deciding what is actually disputed

intro-law-l045 | suggested week 9 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply motions and deciding what is actually disputed to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Today’s focus — Motions and deciding what is actually disputed
A motion asks for a ruling; it is not itself evidence or a victory. Some motions concern procedure, others the merits under specified standards. Distinguish a legal question from a factual disagreement that requires proper evidence and decision.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional judge allows more time to exchange records. Read the ruling’s actual scope: it changes a procedural schedule. It does not necessarily decide liability or damages. A motion is the request; the ruling is the decision on that request; neither label should be treated as a whole-case victory.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Motions and deciding what is actually disputed: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.

intro-law-l045-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Motions and deciding what is actually disputed in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l045-q02

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3. Apply the original record: A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.
Question: What does submission actually establish? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l045-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The classroom judge issues a reasoned ruling on that request.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l045-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Motions and deciding what is actually disputed, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l045-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Motions and deciding what is actually disputed issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l045-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Motions and deciding what is actually disputed:
A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.
Read this principle: A motion asks for a ruling; it is not itself evidence or a victory. Some motions concern

procedure, others the merits under specified standards. Distinguish a legal question from a factual disagreement that requires proper evidence and decision.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Motions and deciding what is actually disputed:
Original: A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.
Changed fact: The classroom judge issues a reasoned ruling on that request.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Judicial Branch: About Texas Courts
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/about-texas-courts/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Court structure/jurisdiction resources datedOctober 2026 are listed; no courthouse visit required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

46. Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies

intro-law-l046 | suggested week 10 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Today’s focus — Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies
Compensatory damages aim to address legally recognized loss; injunctions order or forbid conduct under governing standards. Not every harm supports every remedy, and civil liability does not automatically produce punitive awards. Use only stipulated arithmetic in classroom models.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

Model: a broken sign has a stipulated recoverable repair loss of twenty units and no other loss. The model supports twenty, not an invented automatic extra award. A separate injunction would concern conduct and require its own grounds. The arithmetic model is not advice about a real person’s damages.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.

intro-law-l046-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l046-q02

3. Apply the original record: Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.
Question: What amount is supported by the supplied model? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l046-q03

4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The model separately stipulates an additional documented loss of 30 that is recoverable.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l046-q04

5. Source card exercise: For Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l046-q05

6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l046-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies:
Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.
Read this principle: Compensatory damages aim to address legally recognized loss; injunctions order or forbid conduct under governing standards. Not every harm supports every remedy, and civil liability does not automatically produce punitive awards. Use only stipulated arithmetic in classroom models.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies:
Original: Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.
Changed fact: The model separately stipulates an additional documented loss of 30 that is recoverable.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains.
Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

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Title: Texas Judicial Branch: About Texas Courts
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/about-texas-courts/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Court structure/jurisdiction resources datedOctober 2026 are listed; no courthouse visit required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

47. Project 5: Civil disputes and fair procedure

intro-law-l047 | suggested week 10 | about 65 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Create a complete, privacy-safe civil disputes and fair procedure project using six specified deliverables.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Project brief: Build a simulated civil-case file from a fictional undelivered equipment order. Include a neutral timeline, claims/defenses chart, narrowly scoped information request and a proposed remedy comparison. All pages say NOT FOR FILING.

Build an educational artifact by organizing facts before recommending anything. A chart should label its columns; a map should explain its symbols; a memo should separate issue, rule, application and conclusion. If a fact is absent, write unknown rather than fill it in. A polished appearance never substitutes for accurate reasoning.

Complete fictional fact bank:
Case 1 — Claims and requested relief
Principle: A complaint ordinarily identifies the parties, alleged facts, legal basis and requested remedy. Allegations are not findings. A requested remedy must be connected to the claim and governing law rather than a wish list.
Original record: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
Changed record: The buyer supplies a delivery promise, non-delivery allegation and request for documented loss.

Case 2 — Service and meaningful notice
Principle: Service is governed by specific rules and is not simply any communication. Required notice gives the responding party a fair chance to participate. Do not assume that telling a friend, posting publicly or sending an unverified message satisfies actual service requirements.
Original record: A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.
Changed record: The exercise explicitly supplies a model rule accepting a documented delivery method and shows compliance.

Case 3 — Answers and disputed facts
Principle: An answer responds to allegations and may raise defenses under applicable rules. Denial does not prove the opposite fact; admission, denial and lack of knowledge have distinct roles. Accurate issue lists help avoid arguing about facts both sides actually accept.
Original record: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
Changed record: A signed delivery record is added, but its signature is disputed.

Case 4 — Discovery and limits
Principle: Discovery exchanges information through authorized procedures. Relevance, proportionality, privilege and privacy can limit requests. More information is not always legally obtainable, and preserving

records differs from publicly distributing them.
Original record: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.
Changed record: The request is limited to the transaction’s delivery log and specified date.

Case 5 — Motions and deciding what is actually disputed
Principle: A motion asks for a ruling; it is not itself evidence or a victory. Some motions concern procedure, others the merits under specified standards. Distinguish a legal question from a factual disagreement that requires proper evidence and decision.
Original record: A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.
Changed record: The classroom judge issues a reasoned ruling on that request.

Case 6 — Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies
Principle: Compensatory damages aim to address legally recognized loss; injunctions order or forbid conduct under governing standards. Not every harm supports every remedy, and civil liability does not automatically produce punitive awards. Use only stipulated arithmetic in classroom models.
Original record: Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.
Changed record: The model separately stipulates an additional documented loss of 30 that is recoverable.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A simulated buyer alleges a promised lamp never arrived and asks for a supported civil remedy. This is more informative than saying the seller was bad: it identifies an obligation and alleged failure. It remains an allegation until resolved through appropriate proof, and the requested remedy still needs a legal basis.

Numbered assignment

1. Make a complaint-versus-finding cover sheet for the equipment dispute.

intro-law-l047-q01

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2. Create the admission/dispute table for contract existence and delivery.

intro-law-l047-q02

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3. Write a narrowly scoped simulated delivery-log request.

intro-law-l047-q03

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4. Compare informal awareness with rule-compliant service conceptually.

intro-law-l047-q04

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5. Compare model repair damages with an injunction’s function.

intro-law-l047-q05

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6. Explain what a motion and a procedural ruling do not establish.

intro-law-l047-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Project 5: Civil disputes and fair procedure:
A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
Read this principle: A complaint ordinarily identifies the parties, alleged facts, legal basis and requested remedy. Allegations are not findings. A requested remedy must be connected to the claim and governing law rather than a wish list.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Project 5: Civil disputes and fair procedure:
Original: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
Changed fact: The buyer supplies a delivery promise, non-delivery allegation and request for documented loss.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
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Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/about-texas-courts/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Court structure/jurisdiction resources datedOctober 2026 are listed; no courthouse visit required. Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

48. Spiral lab 5: facts,rules and changed conditions

intro-law-l048 | suggested week 10 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Retrieve and compare six supplied scenarios from current and earlier units.

Instruction

Spaced practice 5 connects current concepts with earlier reasoning. Try recalling the distinction before rereading the printed principle; then revise using it. Retrieval is practice, not a memory contest. Explain why the changed fact matters rather than only changing the answer.

Current unit context: Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

For each task, the complete principle, original record and changed fact appear in the question. No earlier assignment or outside website is needed.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

Both fictional parties agree that a sale occurred but disagree about payment. The common fact belongs in an agreed column; payment belongs in a disputed column. An allegation that payment occurred is not itself a finding. This issue list focuses later evidence analysis on the actual disagreement.

Numbered assignment

1. Retrieval connection from unit 5, Claims and requested relief:
Principle: A complaint ordinarily identifies the parties, alleged facts, legal basis and requested remedy. Allegations are not findings. A requested remedy must be connected to the claim and governing law rather than a wish list.
Record: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
Change: The buyer supplies a delivery promise, non-delivery allegation and request for documented loss. Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l048-q01

2. Retrieval connection from unit 5, Discovery and limits:
Principle: Discovery exchanges information through authorized procedures. Relevance, proportionality, privilege and privacy can limit requests. More information is not always legally obtainable, and preserving records differs from publicly distributing them.
Record: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.
Change: The request is limited to the transaction’s delivery log and specified date.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l048-q02

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3. Retrieval connection from unit 4, Appeals review decisions and records:
Principle: An appeal ordinarily identifies claimed error using the record and applicable review standard. It is not simply a second chance to present everything omitted at trial. Appellate procedures and preservation requirements differ across systems.
Record: After a fictional trial, a party wants an appeal solely because the result was disappointing, with no identified error.
Change: The party identifies a preserved objection and the exact ruling in the record.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l048-q03

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4. Retrieval connection from unit 4, Jurisdiction, venue and practical location:
Principle: Jurisdiction concerns a court’s legal power. Venue concerns the proper location within an authorized system. Convenience can matter practically but does not create legal power or override governing venue rules. Separate the concepts before researching details.
Record: A party chooses the nearest building and assumes its court can decide any case.
Change: The correct court type is selected but the wrong county is named.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l048-q04

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5. Retrieval connection from unit 2, Constitution, statute and regulation:
Principle: A constitution supplies foundational authority; a statute is enacted legislation; a regulation is an agency rule made under delegated authority and required procedures. A regulation cannot gain unlimited authority merely by calling itself a rule.
Record: A model statute authorizes an agency to set application forms but not fees. The agency proposes a new fee.
Change: The legislature amends the statute to authorize a defined fee prospectively.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l048-q05

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6. Retrieval connection from unit 1, Educational information is not representation:
Principle: General legal information describes institutions or rules. Individual legal advice evaluates someone’s actual rights, deadlines and strategy. A beginner should identify when jurisdiction, facts and professional judgment are missing rather than claiming to represent another person.

Record: A student sees a fictional contract worksheet and offers to guarantee a neighbor’s real lawsuit outcome.
Change: Instead the student creates a general source list with no recommendation about the neighbor’s case.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l048-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Spiral lab 5: facts,rules and changed conditions:
Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
Read this principle: An answer responds to allegations and may raise defenses under applicable rules. Denial does not prove the opposite fact; admission, denial and lack of knowledge have distinct roles. Accurate issue lists help avoid arguing about facts both sides actually accept.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Spiral lab 5: facts,rules and changed conditions:
Original: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
Changed fact: A signed delivery record is added, but its signature is disputed.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

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Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Court structure/jurisdiction resources datedOctober 2026 are listed; no courthouse visit required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Court role and structure
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/court-role-and-structure
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: District courts determine facts/apply law; appellate courts review legal application; federal and state systems differ.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Supreme Court of Texas: Official home
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/supreme/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Court of last resort for civil matters; do not treat as the ordinary adult criminal court of last resort.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals: About
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/cca/about-the-court/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Explains criminal appellate routing and special direct appeals; course avoids death-penalty roleplay.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: National Archives: Constitution transcript
Exact URL: https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary historical text
Source type: official-primary-constitutional-text
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Read with subsequent amendments, not as an unchanged 1787 statement.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: National Archives: Bill of Rights
Exact URL: https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary constitutional text
Source type: official-primary-constitutional-text
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: First ten amendments; ratified 1791. Scope and later interpretation matter.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: National Archives: Amendments 11–27
Exact URL: https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/amendments-11-27
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary constitutional text
Source type: official-primary-constitutional-text
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Includes 14th Amendment due process/equal protection and later amendments superseding earlier provisions.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app's type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

49. Unit 5 review: Civil disputes and fair procedure

intro-law-l049 | suggested week 10 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Revise six overconfident conclusions using accurate rules, facts and limits.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Review method: A conclusion is only as strong as its rule and factual support. At each station, identify the editor’s overclaim, replace it with a supported statement, and explain the limit. Revisit any station that mixes an allegation with a finding or a model with actual law. Use source cards to check scope, not to collect personal information. The station records are fully printed below.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional judge allows more time to exchange records. Read the ruling’s actual scope: it changes a procedural schedule. It does not necessarily decide liability or damages. A motion is the request; the ruling is the decision on that request; neither label should be treated as a whole-case victory.

Numbered assignment

1. Review station 1 — Claims and requested relief
Principle: A complaint ordinarily identifies the parties, alleged facts, legal basis and requested remedy. Allegations are not findings. A requested remedy must be connected to the claim and governing law rather than a wish list.
Record: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer What essential explanatory work is missing? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l049-q01

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2. Review station 2 — Service and meaningful notice
Principle: Service is governed by specific rules and is not simply any communication. Required notice gives

the responding party a fair chance to participate. Do not assume that telling a friend, posting publicly or sending an unverified message satisfies actual service requirements.
Record: A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Why is the service conclusion unsupported? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l049-q02

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3. Review station 3 — Answers and disputed facts
Principle: An answer responds to allegations and may raise defenses under applicable rules. Denial does not prove the opposite fact; admission, denial and lack of knowledge have distinct roles. Accurate issue lists help avoid arguing about facts both sides actually accept.
Record: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Which issue is disputed and which is shared? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l049-q03

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4. Review station 4 — Discovery and limits
Principle: Discovery exchanges information through authorized procedures. Relevance, proportionality, privilege and privacy can limit requests. More information is not always legally obtainable, and preserving records differs from publicly distributing them.
Record: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer What scope concerns arise? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l049-q04

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5. Review station 5 — Motions and deciding what is actually disputed
Principle: A motion asks for a ruling; it is not itself evidence or a victory. Some motions concern procedure, others the merits under specified standards. Distinguish a legal question from a factual disagreement that requires proper evidence and decision.
Record: A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer What does submission actually establish? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l049-q05

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6. Review station 6 — Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies
Principle: Compensatory damages aim to address legally recognized loss; injunctions order or forbid conduct under governing standards. Not every harm supports every remedy, and civil liability does not automatically produce punitive awards. Use only stipulated arithmetic in classroom models.
Record: Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.

An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer What amount is supported by the supplied model? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l049-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Unit 5 review: Civil disputes and fair procedure:
A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.
Read this principle: A motion asks for a ruling; it is not itself evidence or a victory. Some motions concern procedure, others the merits under specified standards. Distinguish a legal question from a factual disagreement that requires proper evidence and decision.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Unit 5 review: Civil disputes and fair procedure:
Original: A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.
Changed fact: The classroom judge issues a reasoned ruling on that request.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains.
Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Judicial Branch: About Texas Courts
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/about-texas-courts/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Court structure/jurisdiction resources datedOctober 2026 are listed; no courthouse visit required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened

or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

50. Unit 5 assessment: Civil disputes and fair procedure

intro-law-l050 | suggested week 10 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Integrate unit rules, facts, source limits and fair counterarguments.

Instruction

Civil proceedings address disputes and remedies; they are not automatically criminal punishment. A complaint states claims, an answer responds, service provides legally required notice, and discovery seeks relevant information under rules and limits. Motions ask a court for rulings. Many cases settle; others are decided through trial or authorized pretrial procedures. Federal examples here illustrate concepts, not a set of Texas filing instructions. Deadlines, forms, jurisdiction, privileges and remedies vary. Every document in this course must be marked SIMULATION—NOT FOR FILING.

Assessment directions: This is an open-resource application assessment. The principles and fictional records are supplied in the questions so that access to a website or earlier paperwork is unnecessary. Work independently at first if appropriate; then a parent may discuss reasoning and invite a correction. Label any assistance. Use IRAC where requested, show units in calculations, and distinguish a supplied rule from an actual legal claim. There is no assigned pass threshold or fixed deadline. The parent may split a longer assessment across sessions.

Reasoning example below is separate from the assessment records; use its method, not an unsupported outcome.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional recipient hears about a case through a rumor. Actual awareness and legally sufficient service are different concepts. Because no governing method or proof of compliance is supplied, service is not established. The course analyzes that distinction without sending a notice or calculating a real deadline.

Numbered assignment

1. Assessment record — unit 5, Claims and requested relief
Supplied principle: A complaint ordinarily identifies the parties, alleged facts, legal basis and requested remedy. Allegations are not findings. A requested remedy must be connected to the claim and governing law rather than a wish list.
Original facts: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
Assessment change: The buyer supplies a delivery promise, non-delivery allegation and request for documented loss.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No

real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l050-q01

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2. Assessment record — unit 5, Service and meaningful notice
Supplied principle: Service is governed by specific rules and is not simply any communication. Required notice gives the responding party a fair chance to participate. Do not assume that telling a friend, posting publicly or sending an unverified message satisfies actual service requirements.
Original facts: A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.
Assessment change: The exercise explicitly supplies a model rule accepting a documented delivery method and shows compliance.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l050-q02

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3. Assessment record — unit 5, Answers and disputed facts
Supplied principle: An answer responds to allegations and may raise defenses under applicable rules. Denial does not prove the opposite fact; admission, denial and lack of knowledge have distinct roles. Accurate issue lists help avoid arguing about facts both sides actually accept.
Original facts: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
Assessment change: A signed delivery record is added, but its signature is disputed.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l050-q03

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4. Assessment record — unit 5, Discovery and limits
Supplied principle: Discovery exchanges information through authorized procedures. Relevance, proportionality, privilege and privacy can limit requests. More information is not always legally obtainable, and preserving records differs from publicly distributing them.
Original facts: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.
Assessment change: The request is limited to the transaction’s delivery log and specified date.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l050-q04

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5. Assessment record — unit 5, Motions and deciding what is actually disputed
Supplied principle: A motion asks for a ruling; it is not itself evidence or a victory. Some motions concern procedure, others the merits under specified standards. Distinguish a legal question from a factual disagreement that requires proper evidence and decision.
Original facts: A party labels a document motion and assumes the case is won because it was submitted in the simulation.
Assessment change: The classroom judge issues a reasoned ruling on that request.

Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l050-q05

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6. Assessment record — unit 5, Damages, injunctions and proportionate remedies
Supplied principle: Compensatory damages aim to address legally recognized loss; injunctions order or forbid conduct under governing standards. Not every harm supports every remedy, and civil liability does not automatically produce punitive awards. Use only stipulated arithmetic in classroom models.
Original facts: Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.
Assessment change: The model separately stipulates an additional documented loss of 30 that is recoverable.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l050-q06

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7. Comparison task: Use these two records.
A: A simulated complaint says only The seller was unfair and asks for any punishment the writer wants.
A principle: A complaint ordinarily identifies the parties, alleged facts, legal basis and requested remedy. Allegations are not findings. A requested remedy must be connected to the claim and governing law rather than a wish list.
B: Classroom remedy model: proven repair cost 120 and no other recoverable loss. A claimant requests 120 plus an invented automatic 1000 bonus.
B principle: Compensatory damages aim to address legally recognized loss; injunctions order or forbid conduct under governing standards. Not every harm supports every remedy, and civil liability does not automatically produce punitive awards. Use only stipulated arithmetic in classroom models.
Name one distinct issue in each and explain why the rule for A cannot simply replace the rule for B.

intro-law-l050-q07

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8. Research-limits task: For the changed record in Answers and disputed facts, identify the relevant jurisdiction/source type from the printed cards and two checks needed before any actual-case conclusion.
Record: Buyer says no boxes arrived. Seller admits a contract but claims all boxes were delivered.
Change: A signed delivery record is added, but its signature is disputed.

intro-law-l050-q08

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Unit 5 assessment: Civil disputes and fair procedure:
A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.
Read this principle: Service is governed by specific rules and is not simply any communication. Required notice gives the responding party a fair chance to participate. Do not assume that telling a friend, posting publicly or sending an unverified message satisfies actual service requirements.

Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Unit 5 assessment: Civil disputes and fair procedure:
Original: A fictional claimant tells a classmate to mention a lawsuit to the defendant, then claims official service is complete.
Changed fact: The exercise explicitly supplies a model rule accepting a documented delivery method and shows compliance.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Judicial Branch: About Texas Courts
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/about-texas-courts/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.